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## PARNELL WILL NOT YIELD. EN APPEALS TO THE IRISE PROPLE

10 SUSTAIN HIM. A Manifesto In Which He Critteless the Policy of Home Rate Proposed by Gind. store and Resears the Assumption of the Liberale to Dictate to the Irish Paritamentary Party-Fifty-three Votes Said to be Fiedged against Him-No Decision

was Reached at Cincinnati Yesterday, Couright, 1800, by THE SUX Printing and Publishing Asso-LONDON, Nov. 28.—The political situation has in no way improved. In the opinion of the friends of Ireland it has indeed become distinetly worse. Americans will be able to form their own opinion of Mr. Parnell's manifesto. Here it is evident that the immediate effect will be to precipitate bitter and deplorable internecine feuds. Men may already be seen ving into opposite camps and preparing for the struggle, which it is feared cannot now be srolded whatsoever may be the decision taken at Cincinnati to-day and at Westminister on enday. All Irishmen will soon have to take

sides, and all are anxiously waiting to hear hem Ireland's patriotic prelates and priests. Ism assured that the former have already made up their minds and would have spoken before now in a voice to be heard of all men, but they preferred not to embliter the situaon so long as there seemed any chances of Mr. Parnell's voluntary retirement. Up to today they had intended to wait until after Monday's meeting, but it is considered probable that their action will be precipitated by the publication of Mr. Parnell's manifesto.

Mr. Parnell continues to maintain the attitude which he assumed when the storm first broke over his head. He declines to recognize Mr. Gladstone's right to dictate to the Irish party, and his manifesto is absolutely the only reply which he has vouchsafed to the Liberal leader's letter. Mr. Gladstone, on his part, in conversation with his friends, has repeatedly denied that his letter was meant to dictate to any one, and he denies that the wording of it is open to such an interpretation, but he does not swerve from the position that home rule sould not be gained in his lifetime if Mr. Parnell should retain the Irish leadership, and therefore, that the closing days of his life than leading a political forlorn hope.

By the Associated Press. MR. PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 28.-Mr. Parnell has issued the lowing manifesto: D the Irish People:

The integrity and independence of a sec tion of the Irish Parliamentary party having been apparently supped and destroyed by the wirepullers of the Liberal party, it has become necessary for me, as leader of the Irish party. to take counsel with you, and having given you the knowledge which is in my possession. to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide,

The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley. written for the purpose of influencing the their leader, and claiming for the Liberals and their leaders the right of veto upon the choice. is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to remind you and your Parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safeguard within the Constitution, and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many newspapers, that unless Ireland concedes this right of veto to England she will indefinitely postpone her chance of obtaining home rule. compels me, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss, to put pefore you information which, until now, so at as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened unless you consent

for my destruction.

"In November of last year, in response to a ested and long-standing re Er. Gladstone at Hawarden, and received the details of the intended proposals of himself ad his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet mext general election favoring the Liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to do more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details which will be generally accomized as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your udgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the

"I. The retention of Irish members in the Imperial Farliament. 2. The actilement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland. 3. The control of the Irish contabulary. 4. The appointment of the indiciary, including Judges of the Supreme Court, County Court Judges, and resident megistrates.

"Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in Parliament, Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion—and the unanimous opinion of his colleagues and himself, recently arrived at after most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce Irish representation from 108 to 32.
"Upon the settlement of the land question it

was held that this was one of the questions which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irish Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by imperial legislation on the lines of the Land Purchase bill of 1886, he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side or insist upon their adopting his views-in other and shorter words, that the Irlah Legislature was not to be given the

power of solving the agrarian difficulty.
"With regard to the control of the Irish constabulary, it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion he and his colleagues feit that it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of its officers, under control of the imperial authority, for an indefinite period. while funds for its maintenance, payment, and equipment would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish revenues. A period of ten or twelve years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of Judges and resident mugistrates should be retained in the hands of the imperial authority.

"I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden—a conversation which I am bound to admit was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone—and will pass to my own expressions of opinion upon these communications, which represent my views then and now. And, firstly, with regard to the resention of the irish members, the position which I have always adopted, and which I have always adopted, and which I then represented is that with the concession of full powers to an Irish Legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by a state of the American Union, the number and position of the members so retained would become a question of imperial concern and not of pressing or immediate importance for the interests of Irishads that, with the important and all engrossing subjects of agrarian reform, constabulary control, and indicate appointments left either under imperial control or bright of madness for any Irish leader to initiate Grattan's example and consent to disband an army which had cleased the way to victory. I further undertook to use every exiting the initiate influence to reconcile Irish public opinion to the gradual coming into force of new privileges and to the postponements becausely for English opinion with regard to constabulary control and Judicial appointments but I strongly dissented from the pretion at Hawarden—a conversation which I am

posed reduction of the number of members during the interval of probation, and I pointed to the absence of any suitable proceed of land settlement by either Parliament as constitutional and overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland. At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues were entirely agreed that pending a general election Milence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the retention of the Irish members.

colleagues were entirely agreed that pending a general election Milence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the retention of the Irish members.

"I have dwelt at some length upon these subjects but not. I think, disproportionately to their importance. Let me say, in addition, that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs, the integrity, number, and independence of the Irish party will be a matter of no importance. But until this lisal is reached it is your duty and mine to hold fast to every safeguard. I need not say that the question, the vital and important question, of the retention of the Irish members on one hand and indefinite delay in granting full powers to an Irish levislature on the other, gave me great concern. The absence of any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question—of any policy—on the part of the Liberal leaders filled me with concern and apprehension.

"On the introduction of the Land Furchase bill by the Government at the commencement of the last seasion Mr. Morley communicated with me as to the course to be adopted. Having regard to the avowed absence of any policy on the part of the Liberal leaders and party with regard to the matter of the Land bill. I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challenge of the Drinciple of State-aided land purchase, and linding that the fears and alarm of the English taxpayers to State aid by the hypothecation of grants for local purposes in Ireland as a counter guarantee had been assuaged, that the hopeless struggle against the principle of the measure should not be maintained, and that we should directour sole efforts, on the second reading of the bill, to the assertion of the principle of local control. In this, I am bound to say, Mr. Morley entirely agreed with me, but he was at the same time much hampered, and expressed his sense of his position in that direction by the attitude of the extreme section of his perty, led by Mr. Labouchere, and in

tion of land purchase by a bill compensating Enclish publicans, and the agrarian difficulty in Ireland was again relegated to the future of another session.

"Just before the commencement of this session I was again favored with another interview with Mir. Morley. I impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure with reference to land purchase, and the necessity and importance of providing for the question of local control and of limitation in the application of funds. He agreed with me, and I offered to move on the first reading of the bill an amendment in favor of this local control, advising that if this were rejected it might be left to the leaders on the second reading to oppose the principle of the measure. The appeared to be a proper course, and I left Mr. Morley under the impression that this would fall to my duty, but in addition he made me a remarkable proposal. Referring to the probable approaching victory of the Liberal party at the polls, he suggested some considerations as to the future of the Irish party and he asked me whether I would be willing to assume the office of Chief Secretary for I reland or whether I would allow another member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of filling one of the law offices of the Crown in Iteland by a legal member of my party. I teld him, amazed as I was at the proposal, that I could not agree to forfeit nany way the independence of the party or any of its members; that the Irish people had trusted me in the movement because they believed that the declaration I had made to them at Cork in 1880 was a true one, and represented my convictions, and that I considered that, after the declaration we had repeatedly made, the proposal of Mr. Moriery that we should allow ourselves to be absorbed into English politics was one based upon an entire misconception of our position with regard to our Irish constituencies and of the pleages we had given.

"In conclusion, he directed my attention to the plan of campaign estates.

new ourselves to be absorbed into Erglish politics was one based upon an entire misconception of our position with regard to our Irish constituencies and of the pledges we had given.

"In conclusion, he directed my attention to the plan of campaign estates. He said that it would be impossible for the Liberal party when it attained power to do anything for these evicted tenants by direct action, and that it would also be impossible for the Irish Parliament under the powers conferred to do anything for them, and, flinging up his hands with a gesture of despair, he exclaimed: Having been in Tipperary, I do not know what to propose in regard to the matter. I told him this question was a limited one; that I did not see that he need allow himself to be hampered by its future consideration; that funds would be available from America and elsewhere for the support of those tenants as long as might be necessary, that of course I understood that it was a difficulty, but that it was a limited one and should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country.

"I allude to this matter only because within the last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been that, unless the Liberals come into power at the next general election, the plan of campaign tenants will suffer. As I have shown, the Liberals propose to do nothing for the plan of campaign tenants by direct action when they come into power, but I am entitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, whom I have supported in every way in the past, and whom I shall continue to support in the future, shall not constitute a reason for my expulsion from Irish politics. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by these evicted tenants, and that they shall not be allowed to suffer, and I believe that the Irish people throughout the world will support in the party will obtain home rule only provided that it remains independent of its independent of the Irish people in supporting me will endanger the home rule only provided that it re

"I have the honor to remain your faithful servant, Charles Srewart Parnell." "I have the honor to remain your faithful servant, Charles Stewart Parnell."

Parnell's Friends complain of unfairness. The strained relations existing between the two sections of the Parnellite party are beer ming more marked. Mr. Parnell's supporters complain that his components are using unusual methods against him. They say that after the Nationalist meeting on Wednesday cable despatches giving a misleading summary of the proceedings were sent privately to the Irish delegates in America. They assert that intrigues are on foot in the lobby of the House of Commons to draw away Messrs. Dilion and O'Brien and the other delegates from the support of Parnell.

The oppenents of Mr. Farnell take it for granted that Messrs. O'Connor. Sullivan, and Harrington will follow the lead of Messrs. O'Brien and Dilion and unte in the attempt to denose Mr. Parnell. They think that Mr. Gill's support in this movement is doubtful. They say that if Messrs. Dilion and O'Brien throw in their let with the Sexton and Healy forces against Parnel, as they are expected to do, the tide of ounion against Parnell will be irresistible. They assert that private telegrams from Ireland show that the priests and the mass of the recepts support them. They consider that Mr. Parnell has been totally misling ruled regarding the views of the Irish people generally. They believe that his manifesto will decrease his hold upon the country, and that it will further damage his position. His opponents are preparing a counter manifesto.

PIPTY-THREE VOTES AGAINST HIM.

A canvass has been conducted by members of the Irish Farilamentary party who are opposed to Parnell's retention of the party leaderable with a view of ascertaining how the poil is likely to go at Monday's meeting. The result was the securing of pledges from fifty-three members of the party to vote agains: Mr. Parnell. Among those who have given pledges are Messra Abraham. John Harry, Carew, Chance, Clancy, Commins, Condon, Cox, Crilly, Deasy, Dickson, John Dillon, Esmonde, Finucane, Fox, Flynn, Gilhooly, Timothy Harrington, Timothy Healy, Maurice Healy, Jordan, M. J. Kenny, Kilbride, Knox, Lalor, Lane, Leahy, McCartha, Justin McCarthy, Peter McDonald, Molloy, Morrough, Murphy, J. F. X. O'Brien, Patrick O'Bries, F. J. O'Brien, Arthur O'Conner, O'Hanlon, O'Resie, Quinn, Reynolds, Booha, Sexton, Sheehan,

Sheehy, Stack, Timothy Daniel Bullivan, Tanner, and Webb. The anti-Parnellites also rely upon the votes of William O'Brien, T. P. O'Conney, Gill, and T. D. Bullivan.

The adherents of Parnell who have announced their intention to stick to their old leader through thick and thin number twenty-three, namely: Messre, Hanse, Byrne, Henry Campbell, Conway, W. J. Corbet, J. G. Fitzgerald, Edward Harrington, Hayden, J. E. Renny, W. A. Macdonald, MacNell, Maguire, Mahoney, J. P. Nolan, Joseph Nolan, John O'Connor, O'Kelly, Pinkerion, P. J. Power, Richard Power, John Redmond, William Redmond, and Shell, The eight doubful members are: Messrs, Dalton, Foley, Harrison, Leamy, Justin Huntly McCarty, McKenna, James Patrick O'Corman Mahon, and Tuite.

THE POSITION OF THE IRISH BISROPS.

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THE POSITION OF THE IRISH BIRROPS.

A canvase of a dozen Irish Bishops has been made with reference to the Parnell matter, and all said they should refrain from expressing their views until they had seen Farnell's manifesto and become acquainted with the decigion reached at Monday's meeting.

It is stated that though Parnell be outvoted at the meeting he intends to stick to his seat in the House of Commons for Cork, and to annoy the Liberals as much as he possibly can.

The close friend of Mr. Parnell, who declared that Mr. Parnell regards the movement to expel him from the leadership of the Nationalist party as a findical revenge for his support of the royal grants last summer, says that this view of the case can be supported by documentary evidence. The friend considers that the Irish party, if resolved into its elements, would have no cohesion. Mr. Gladstone, he says, has had his revenge on the man he imprisoned in Kilmainham Jail, and who later compelled the Liberal leader to consider the demands of the Irish people. The meeting against Mr. Parnell's leadership, the friend declares, was carefully planned.

Both the supporters and the opponents of Mr. Parnell in the Irish Parliamentary party have agreed not to hold meetings or begin a popular agitation in Ireland regarding the Nationalist leadership until after the meeting on Monday.

Mr. Gladstone held a conference to-day with

on Monday.

The Gladstone held a conference to-day with Mark Sari Spencer and Mr. Arnold Morley, Home Ruler, member of Parliament for East Notting-

Lord Randolph Churchill is hurrying to Lon-And Randolph Churchill is nurrying to London from Italy, believing that the present crisis in political affairs will hasten the dissolution Parliament.

At a meeting of Sootch Liberal members of Parliament to-day a resolution was adopted declaring that Mr. Parnell ought to retire from the Irish leadership.

COMMENT ON THE MANIFESTO.

LONDON. Nov. 29.—The Post, this morning, referring to Mr. Parnell's manifesto, says:

"Never has the veil of secresy been more ruthlessly torn aside. Not a single point of the sorded conspiracy has been omitted from the story of the home rule compact, now for the first time brought to light. The bomb has been exploded in a moment of anger, and Parnell turns evidence against his fellow conspirators in order to save his own political life. The manifesto preclaims Parnell's intention to promote a complete separation as fully as did his famous speech in America, and has rendered the prospects for home rule worse than they have been at any time since 1885.

The Painty News says the publication of the manifesto is the most striking and astonishing event that the crisis has yet produced. It continues: COMMENT ON THE MANIPESTO.

event that the crisis has yet produced. It continues:

"Mr. Parnell so completely ignores the points at issue that it is difficult to understand the meaning of his manifesto. It would be a powerful appeal it it did not rest on an entire misconception—we he sitate to say a complete misrepresentation of the whole throumstances of the case. We are willing to make large allowances for him. To his excited feelings every man's hand is against him, and he sets his hand against every man. The lawiess conduct, continued for years, of which he stands guilty has blinded him to a perception of moral distinctions."

tion of moral distinctions."

OPINION IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—The Freeman's Journal to-day advocates that the Nationalists should take no decisive steps at Monday's meeting, but should again postpone their decision in regard to the recention of Mr. Parnell at the head of the party in order to allow matters to develop and to give time enough to enable the opinion of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brian. O'Connor, and the other Nationalist delenates, who are now in America, to be conveyed to the meeting by one of themselves and there delivered rice roce.

are now in America, to be conveyed to the meeting by one of themselves and there delivered riva roce.

The main point, the Journal contends, is that Ireland should preserve the efficiency of her own party. The English Radicals, it says, must take care of themselves, and Ireland must mind her own business. It beseeches Mr. Gladstone to ignore the ravings of canters and the hypocrisy of recalcitrants, who are nothing without him. When he wins, it says, they will again grawl to his focustool.

Continuing, the Journal says: "Mr. Davitt should remember that when Parliament howied for his punishment Mr. Paruell stood up for him and faced the storm. When the nine days wonder is over he will be surprised that it ever entered an Irishman's head to depose his captain at the most crucial hour of the political combat."

Archbishop Walsh writes to the press as fol-

combat."
Archbishop Walsh writes to the press as fol-Archbishop Walsh writes to the press as follows:

"The Parnell matter is altogether too grave to enable me, as an individual Bishop, to feel warranted in making any public statement of my opinion with reference to it until I have had an opportunity to consult with my eniscopal brethren. I understand that the Irish Parliamentary party will meet on Monday to decide what action shall be taken in the lamentable crisis with which it stands confronted. It is easy to conceive that the decision of our Parliamentary representatives may have the effect of opening up a new phase of the Irish national movement, and that the situation resulting from the Bishops of Ireland, collectively as well as individually, the very grave duty of considering whether or how far it will be in our power to continue in future to place in the Irish Parliamentary party that confidence which, as a body, we have felt justified in placing int in the past."

Parliamentary party that connence which as a body, we have felt justified in placing in it in the past."

The Archbishop adds that he would be unable to support in any conceivable circumstances the suggested new Irish National Liberal party. He concludes mysteriously, as follows:

"Let me in conclusion say that for the last few days certain events of not very remote occurrence, which seem, however, just now to have almost passed from public attention, have been very prominently before me. I am. I confess, unable as yet to feel absolutely convinced that we are even now in a position to form a final judgment on the case out of which the present unhappy crisis has arisen. In this I may be illogical, but it is better to be illogical than to run the risk of being uncharitable or unjust. At all events this is a matter that, in the circumstances of the time, must now be decided one way or the other before many days."

THEY HOLD THE PURSE STRINGS. Why the Advice of Dillon and O'Brien is So Eagerly Awaited.

Ry Duntap's Cable Agency. LONDON, Nov. 28.—In estimating the present situation it is essential to remember that the Parnellite party is largely composed of members who owe their seats to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, which was drawn upon to pay their election expenses, and but for which

their election expenses, and but for which they could not have been elected. This fund is absolutely at Mr. Parnell's disposal and it is surmised that in case he retains his post he will act summarily with the malcontents. replacing them by men who are attached to his interests. Of late the lund has greatly decreased, and it was to replenish it that Dillon. O'Brien and others went to America. In fact, these gentlemen at this moment hold the purse strings, and it is for this reason that their decision for or against their old leader is so, anylously awaited.

Mr. Parnell remains the central figure of the drama so far as this country is concerned, and his slightest movements are curiously watched. In his intercourse with his followers he is as haughty as ever, while he snubs the entire Liberal party, having paid no attention to Mr. Gladstone's communication, and refused to see Mr. Moriey when the latter called.

It was significant to note how every face in the House of Commons turned to the Irish benches yesterday when Mr. Parnell made his appearance. The House was so quiet that the trailitional pin could almost have been heaved to drop when he walked up the gangway, the hum of conversation and the usual rustling of order papers having ceased, bringing into unusual relief the voice of the Minister, who happened to be answering a question. The Irish leader looked careworn, but his eyes were bright. Having state his seat, he took a bundle of letters from his poetet, and at once became immersed in their contents, apparently oblivious of the sensation his entrance had caused and indifferent to it.

It is reported to-day that the Liberal Club of Reddish has vented its spite on Mr. Parnell by drowning his portrait in a tub of water and then tearing it to ribbona.

NO DECISION AT CINCINNATI.

The Conference of the Irish Members in CINCINNATI. Nov. 28.—O'Brien and Sullivan.
who have been here for the past two days, were
joined to-day by Gill and O'Connor, who arrived at noon. Dillon and Harrington arrived
at 8 P. M., and shortly after 5 o'clock the six

Irish members of Parliament went into consultation behind closed doors. No outsider

was admitted. Mr. Gill said before the conference began that the members would discuss the situation carefully, and decide what in their opinion was best for the Irish people. This decision would be cabled to the Irish mem-bers in London before next Monday. Mr. O'Brien said that the delicacy of the situation was such that the greatest care was necessary to avoid injuring the Irish cause. The conference would be informal and con-

necessary to avoid injuring the Irish cause. The conference would be informal and confined strictly to the six members named.

"I hardly think," said Mr. Dillon, as he was going into the conference room, "that any decision will be reached in this city, as it is almost imperative that I leave for Chicago to night. I have no opinion to express now."

The Irish members threw open the door of the conference room at 8 o'clock, alter a three hours' session. Mr. O'Brien said that they had merely discussed the situation informally, and reached no conclusion and had no statement to give to the public. They wished it distinctly understood that they had authorized no expression of their views or intentions. Mr. O'Brien refused to say whether the result of the conference would be called to England, but he left the impression that nothing had been done so far requiring such action. The other members were equally reticent.

It is understood, however, that it was decided to pestpone action, and not to give out any statements until the members received the full text of Parasil's manifesto. This manifesto, as briefly given in the early press despatches, was discussed at some length, but it was deemed best, awing to the gravity of the situation, to await full information from an authorized source and in an official shape. With this view the conference adjourned to metagain in Chicago. The members leave for that dity to-morrow morning.

MIKE MURRAT'S RAIDED.

Police Descend on the Pool Room in the

Policemen descended on the pool room at 138 East Fourteenth street about 5 o'clock yesand selzed a number of blackboards books and other matters, and something like \$2,000 in cash, it is said. The two men arrested gave their names as George M. Leonard of 21 East Forty-second street and George Williams of 482 West 149th street. Ordinarily there are a good many people in the place at that time of day, but this time there were only the two.

Justice Power, at the Tombs, on evidence produced by Comstock. The warrant was given to Sergeant O'Toole of the Headquarters staff to serve. He was assisted by Acting Captain Gallagher and Detective Bissert of the East Fifth street station, and half a dozen police-

Gallagher and Detective Bissert of the East Fifth street station, and half a dozen policemen in plain clothes. Comstock accompanied the officers. It was just about 5 P. M. when Comstock. O'Toole, Gallagher, and Bissert drove up to the curb in front of Theiss's in a carriage, closely followed by a truck. The officers alighted from the carriage and found the door of 138 unlocked. The place is on the ground floor and was formerly known as the Palm Garden. For the past three years, however, it has been run as a pool room. The proprietor is said to be the famous Mike Murray.

The place has the appearance from the front of being varant. All the business was done in a room in the rear. The business done is said to have been large. Half a dozen employees were kept busy. The place was run very quietly, however, and only people known were admitted. A colored man gnarded the dicor. It is said that Murray has not been around the place for three or four days, and that his brother Jim was temporarily in charge. They say in Theiss's that Jim Murray was one of the men arrested and that he gave a wrong name. The police found the place onen for business. They took out the prisoners and the paraphernalia at the same time, bundled the former into the back, and tumbled the latter upon the truck. The prisoners were locked up in the East Fifth street station and the selized stuff was taken to Police Headquarters. Both men were released on bail last night, the bond-man being John F. Friedhoff of 80 First avenue.

WITH MORPHINE AND PISTOL.

Who Resembled His Dead Hon.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28.-On Wednesday Kiloyn Grove, this county. He took morphine and then shot himself through the head with a pistol at a lonely place in the woods. The Coroner's inquest yesterday developed a romance. Three years ago Bolling came to Raleigh, and while here saw a little son of Major Lynn, who bore a remarkable re-semblance to his own child, who had died two years previously. Bolling conceived an affection for the child, ascertained his name. and told him be was the living image of his dead boy. Bolling went to Lynn's neighborhood and opened a school so that he might have the boy as a pupil. He was with the boy nearly all the time. Finally the boy's father, fearing that Bolling might alienate his child's affections, thok the boy away from school and forbade Bolling to have anything to do with him.

forbade Boiling to have anything to do which him.

Boiling gave up his school and became a peddler, thinking he might thus get an opportunity to be near the boy. When he found that his effects in this direction failed he went into the woods not far from Lynn's house and there ended his life. He left a long letter, in which he told these facts, and said that life without the boy was not worth living. Boiling left a wife and daughter, with whom he had lived for several years. Grief at his son's death had affected his mind.

R. A. CUNNINGHAM BESIGNS.

Docum't Want to Preside Over Grace and

Richard A. Cunningham wrote out his resignation as President of the New Amsterdam Club about ten days ago. This step was the outcome of trouble over the political use of the club, and especially of the President's objection to the Grace-Ivins element in it. He did not consider that they were very good madid not consider that they were very good material for a Democratic club. Mr. Cunningham reported himself sick when inquiries concerning the resignation were made at his house last night. At the club it was said that such a resignation was received by Justice Power of the Board of Managers, who had probably torn it up. This was explained on the ground that proceedings for the club's incorporation will be completed in a few days, and the necessary reorganization then makes it useless to bother with the resignation in advance.

A Boston Post Office Clerk Arrested. SPRINGFIELD. Nov. 28.—Wm. M. Donahue, clerk in the Boston Post Office, was arrested in the Springfield Post Office this evening when he presented three money orders for \$100 each payable to George W. Swett. Before leaving the payable to George W. Swett. Before leaving the money order department of the Boston office last week. Donahue sent out a number of orders for money payable to fictitious persons. The officers say he has raised \$1 orders to \$100. He waived identification in sending the orders and has thus been able to harvest money on fictitious names. When arrested he had a bottle of laudanum, a new revolver loaded, and a box of certridges in his clothes, Addresses in his pocket indicate that women are at the bottem of his trouble, and it is thought that he was meditating suicide.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide. BUFFALO. Nov. 28 .- This afternoon John H. eckler of 185 William street, after accusing his wife of being too friendly with other men fired two bullets at her. Both missed their mark. Without waiting to see the result be mark. Without waiting to see the result he turned the revolver toward his own head and fired a builet into his brain. He was taken to the Fitch Hospital, where he was dying at 6 o'clock. Seekler left a letter which accuse his wife of having failed to love him enough, and of loving a number of men better than himself. He attempted suicide with Paris green years ago for a like cause.

King Kalakasa to Viett California. SAN PRANCISCO. Nov. 28.-The steamship Minister of Foreign Affairs stated on Nov. 20

Pinest Trains Ever Built.

Portor's Unofficial Announcement 185,000 CAN'T BE A REPUBLICAN ANY MORE

IN THE ELEVENTH. Neither Can Charles A. Maloy or Any of the B. M. R. O. Agitators-Republicans Sick of the New Ballot Law,

The Eleventh District Republican Associa tion met last night in force at Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. The committee appointed to investigate the charges of disloyalty against James G. McMurray, Charles A. Maloy, Samuel Williamson, and Charles W. Anderson handed in a long type written report. It said that the evidence taken before the committee demonstrated that McMurray and Maloy openly opposed and sought the defeat of William Nicholas Hoag, the regular Republican candidate of the district for Assemblyman. Moreover, Maloy was charged with boasting that he was a member of the Democratic party. As for Williamson and Anderson, the testimony shows that they were loyal. The second part of the report deals with the action of McMurray and Maloy as the guiding spirits of the B. M. R. O. of the ducing a resolution on Oct. 21, denouncing Hoag and favoring the Democratic candidate for Assemblyman, William Miner Lawrence, was considered especially grievous. The report and the testimony were referred to a committee of the enrolled Republicans, who imme

diately went into session to act upon it. Col. Bliss took off his long ulster and made a speech from copious notes. He said he had investigated the testimony carefully just as a lawyer would in preparing his case for court. It had satisfied him that Mr. hinloy was a traitor to the Republican organization in the district and that he should be expelled.

Mr. Malor was expelled without a dissenting youe Cot, Bliss then came to Mr. McMurray and recommended his expulsion on the same grounds.

Institute to the inspitutional organization in Mr. Malou was expelled without a dissenting voice. Col. Bliss then came to Mr. McMurray before the investigating committee. In the contrast profess the

Then new charges of disloyality were brought in and a committee of disc pline will investigate the cases of Bufus Herbert, John Elliott, George Washington, William Decker, H. B. Huburt, Joseph Barbozer, Frederick Ruzler, George Crudler, James Boylan, Frederick Storrs, and Frederick Sunden. These people are charged with working for Assemblyman-elect Lawrence. It was promised that at the next meeting still others would come under the harrow.

The Seventeenth district Republicans met at 341 West Forty-seventh street. Deputy Collector Wilson Berryman introduced consolatory resolutions, saying that the adverses to the Republican party were but an incentive to harder work. To these resolutions Charles M. Miller, Republican candidate for Assemblyman of the district, added a clause saying that "it is the sense of the Republicans of this district that there be no more deals with Democratic organizations." Mr. Miller was especially severe in his comments when he spoke of the Ballot Reform law. Of the seven ballot handed to him at the pol's he said only one bore his name. Buthe did not think that much should be said of Republican disgruntlement with the Ballot Reform law, because it was a Republican worse were lost in the district by the conduct of the P. M. L. Charles A. Flammer, the defeated Republican candidate for Congress, also pitched into the Ballot Reform law.

McKinley Compliments Gov. Hill. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Major McKinley since his return to this city has expressed a good deal of admiration for Gov. Hill. He says him by his ansaches, and that the centiamania

him by his speeches, and that the gentlemanly way in which he treated the questions at issue cannot be too highly commended.

"I hope," Major McKinley remarked with a smile, "that the Democracy has not a great many as convincing campaign speakers as Gov. Hill."

Mr. Warwick, Major McKinley's successful competitor, agrees with him that Gov. Hill saved the battle. New Hampshire's Political Crists.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 28.—George Dickey, clerk of the New Hampshire Legislature, has forwarded his resignation to Gov. Goodell. The resignation simplifies the legislative situaconia, who will receive the full Republican vote at the opening of the special season. The Democrats will be united in opposition to the passage of the bill instructing the clerk as to the method of preparing the roll of the next House, and as there are enough Republicans who take the same view to prevent its passage, the only business that will be transacted will be the election of a clerk and assistant.

BIRMINGHAM. Ala., Nov. 28.-All the coal

miners in Alabama, about 8,000 in number, have been ordered to strike on Dec. 1. Some of the men are not pleased at the order but the leaders say the men will all go out. A few days ago a committee of the Mine Workers' Union asked for an advance in wages, which the operators refused to grant.

Gov. Hill One of Mr. Selmont's Palibearary The funeral of August Belmont will be held at the Church of the Ascension. Fifth avenue and Tenth street, at 10 o'clock this morning.
The family has not made public the list of the
pallbearers. Gov. Hill is to be one of the number. He arrived at the Hoffman House last
evening.

Mr. Henry Villard Arrives. Mr. Henry Villard is a passenger on the steamship Aller, which arrived last night too late to come up.

For Theatre Goors. Manage. Theodore A. Kohn & Son show some pretty opera giasses at 06 West 25d st.—46s. MISTAKE IN NEW YORK'S CENSUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 .- A special from Washington to the Telegraph says: Census Office is now engaged in again adding up the returns for New York, and I am informed that an astonishing result will be produced by this operation in minor mathematics The totals in the result of the census announced from the Census Office were not the verified totals, but were the result of a hasty addition for the purpose of settling with the enumerators. Usually such a count as this

does not differ widely from the result of the

I am informed, the difference will be consid-

erable, particularly in New York city and

It was expected, by Mr. Porter when the announcement of the totals was made on the rough calculation, that the apportionment would be made on that announcement. If it were meration, that would not change the apportionment. It is now apparent, however, that the apportionment will not be made very soon, and the official figures may be announced before the final and official calculation will show 125,000 more people than was announced in Mr. Porter's 'unofficial' circular-in other words, that the announcement upon which the apportionment was expected to be made was 125,000 short of what the count of the census enumerators showed in the city of New York."

BOIH WILL DIE

Desperate Battle Between a Man and

TROY, Nov. 28.-William Diack and Lizzie

PRICE TWO CENTS. TO ARRIST SITTING BULL

THAT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE OBJECT OF BUFFALO BILL'S MISSION.

Said to Bear An Order From Gen. Miles to Bring the Big Chief Into Camp If Neces. sary-Warlike Tribes to the Indian Tonritory Aroused-Military Posts Almost Stripped of Troops-Pillaging in South Dakota-Gen, Miles Coing to Washington

BISMARK, N. D., Nov. 28.-Buffolo Bill, who

passed through this city yesterday on his way to Fort Yates and Standing Rock Agency, is final official calculation; but in this instance. accompanied by Dr. Ftank Powell of Lacrosse. himself a plainsman of no small experience and a warm personal friend of Cody. Connected with the party as measenger, secretary, and of late years has been known on race courses in connection with the sale of programmes, &c., and whose chief claim to fame consists in his having once ridden 108 miles in a triffe over eight hours. Still another member of the party is an experienced Indian campetener in the person of E. R. Johnstone, late of the the bill is passed. My informant tells me that Pioneer Press, and an experienced military the actual enumeration of New York city on correspondent in the Indian campaign of 1876. Buffalo Bill has been intrusted with a mission of high importance in reference to the messianic craze in this region. the members of the party were reticent, but it has been learned that Buffalo Bill bears autograph letters from Gen. Miles authorizing him to arrest Sitting Bull and deliver him a prisoner at the nearest military post. It is known that on the return of Buffalo Bill from Europe he received telegram from Gen. Miles requesting his immediate presence in Chicago, Mr. Cody took the first train to Chicago. He and the General held a secret consultation at the Hotel Richellou in reference to the Indian troubles. and after thoroughly canvassing the situation it was agreet that Buffalo Bill should remain in Chicago until more decisive developments should come about.

Buffalo Bill also bore in the handwriting of Gen. Miles an order to any and all of the commandants of posts to supply Mr. Cody with whatsoever as-istance, protection or escort he might require.

The scouts drive by ambulance, with relays of horses from Bismarck to Standing Rock. should have brought him to his destination at an early hour this morning. The camp of Sitting Bull is about twenty miles from Standing Rock Agency proper, and the party should have reached Sitting Bull's lodge shortly after poon to-day. Buffalo Bill and Sitting Bull are old acquaintances and no introduction will be necessary. Blil has fluent command of the Sloux dialecis, and is a' le to converse with Sitting Bull without the aid of an interpreter. From Buffalo Bill's well-known contempt of the Indian pretender, who has been the main cause of the disturbances of the last fourteen years, it may be surmised that he will make short work of the arrest, and that, should any resistance be offered, he may make short work of Sitting Buil.

Gen, Miles's idea of the most effective mode of dealing with the Messiah craze is the prompt arrest of the leaders engaged in inciting this dangerous lunacy. Similar orders, there is reason to believe, have been issued to the commanders at I've lildge Agency, and other points at which troops have been concentrated within the last week or ten days.

within the last week or ien days.

IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

FORT SHIL, I. T., Nov. 28.—For several weeks the attention of military officials has been drawn to the Indians on the various Pakota reservations. All seem to have forgotten that there are many more Indians in the Southwest than in the Northwest, and that many of the tribes hereabouts are ierce and warlike, and both able and apt to do great damage at any time. The soldiers at many of the southern posts have been ordered north, leaver many places here with almost no delense. There are in the Indian Territory alone upwards of 70,000 indians, besides the many small ful flores tribes in Toxas. New Mexico, and Arizona. While a large part of the Indians in Indian Territory are to a certain exent civilized, there are in the Southwestern part a number of tribes who hate the white, and will be glad to selze upon any pretext to attack them.

of the elevated radir ad on the audden arrevested and in Thick are the the about 750 med and the street of the third are the about 750 med and the street of the audden arrevested and the third are the about 750 med and a recommended to tring the care and me. Finally the one rise belind was run up to the alled transment of the property of the commended of the co